## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CARTHAGE CARTHAGE AND HER REMAINS. By Dr N. DAVIS, F. R. G. S. 8vo. pp. 504. Harper & Brothers.

It is difficult to form an opinion as to the actual results obtained by Dr. Davis in his enthusiastic enterprise of exploring the ruins of Carthage, so desultory and confused is the narrative in which he attempts to set forth the progress of his researches. We are not even informed in what year of the Christian era his excavations were made, although he vouchsafes to state that it was on a certain 11th of November that the diggings were commenced. This is the nearest approach to a date that we can discover, and for anything that appears in the account, the work might have been performed twenty years since, or during the past year. Nor does the author present any consecutive statement, by which we can follow the course of his discoveries, but mixes up history, geography, archaeology, and description in the direct confusion. His plothora of learning concerning Carthage, which seems to have been the favorite object of his studies for many years, is araded in page after page of complicated detail. but in a manner to defy the efforts of the most resolute and persistent antiquarian amateur,

After innumerable embarrassments and delays. Dr. Davis at last succeeded in breaking ground with a force of some twenty-five men, and soon came upon solid masonry, in which he cleared three vaulted chambers, containing, however, nothing of the slightest interest, with the exception of a marble hand, and a few terra-cotta lamps. The arch was semicircular, constructed of irregular stones, while the wall up to the curve-a distance of about fourteen feet-was of massive square stones. Since Sir Gardner Wilkinson (whose name, by the by, is uniformly misspelt throughout the volume) discovered so many arches and vaults of early dates in Thebes, the presence of the arch could furnish no clue to the age of the building.

Although nothing to encourage the work was discovered, Dr. Davis continued the digging at the same spot for nearly two weeks, wishing to test the character of the soil, and to ascertain the depth of earth, which had accumulated upon the rains during a succession of centuries. His conclusion from repeated experiments was, that Phonician ruins prior to the last Punic war had a depth of about twenty feet of soil upon them, allowing, under ordinary circumstances, an average increase of one foot a century. Sinking a shaft of thirty feet within the ruin, several marble and granite columns, and one beautiful Corinthian. capital were found in the trenches at a depth of twelve feet.

After the lapse of three months, with a force increased to the number of forty or fifty men, nothing was found worth the labor of a single day. At length, however, the zeal of the explorer was rewarded with a brilliant discovery. A magnificent pavement of mosaic was brought to light, containing, beside its elegant and chaste designs, a colossol female bust and two priestesses, full length and robed. Pursuing the excavations. Dr. Davis was rewarded by finding another colossal bust, representing the head of Ceres, together with another priestess and the corresponding designs. His success was the occasion for an outbreak of official jealousy, which he met with a ready shrewdness, that, we could wish, had been more freely exercised in the composition of the volume.

The fame of my discovery was quickly spread abroad and reached even the ears of his highness himself through some officious European, who, I afterward learned, told the bey that one of the colorsal heads ores uted Dido, and was worth at least one million. Tunis plasters, equivalent to £25,000! I happened to absent on business when the boy, his minister and suite, drove up to the excavation. Ali Karema, at his highness a request, reacily removed the boards which covered the mosaic. The illustrious visitors, my factorium afterward teld me, "appeared quite be-wildered with astonishment when they fixed their eyes wildered with astonishment when they fixed their eyes open the tosceront." Turning to one of his ministers, my informant stated, the bey remarked that it surpassed in beauty the description be had received, which he had regarded as greatly exaggerated. Karema appeared highly pleased at all this; for, though Mohammed Bey was not over-generous, he was remarkably kind, and the little fellow fully expected a grateiry. But he Bey was otherwise minded. In a peremptory manner he ordered Ali to have the boards replaced, to see that nothing be touched; and then, turning to the men, threatened them with the bastinado and imprisonment if they dared to continue the work.

work.

"Smaa wetaa!" ("Hearing is obeying, my Lord!") was the unanimous exchanation.

The timid Arabs instantly dispersed, and the Bey and his party drove off.

On my return, which was about an hour after the Bey's departure, the particulars were communicated

There were two courses of procedure open for me: one to go to Tunis, inform the Consul of what had oc-curred, and leave the affair in his bands; the other to omnage the business in my own peculiar way. I preferred the latter course, on various grounds.

My horse was instantly brought, and I rode off to the palace. I impened to enter an andience room just as the Prime Minister entered it from another door. He immediately came to meet me, and, in his peculiarly affable manner, asked what had brought me there at that hore.

Your Excellency is aware that his Highness has

thage?
"Of course I am," he replied.
"Was that permission given in the hope that my researches should prove successful, or the very re-

verse?" he rejoined, "in good

faith, anticipating success.

Then how is it that his Highness has appropriated what I have discovered, and disbanded my men?

what I have discovered, and disbanded my men?"

"I was not precent, and am therefore unable to an
ewer this quastion. Besides, he noded, "it is too
hate now: I cannot, therefore, return to his Highness's
again ment to ascertain the particulars."

"Your Excellence," I rejoined, "is aware of the
Bey's friendship for me, and yourself have also frecountry very me similar assumance. I treat there quently given me similar assurances. I must, there fore, conclude that his Highness s act of the morning was the result of the institution of some multi-long artis. A prince cought to his en to addice; but when parts. A priore ought to his en to advice; but when it at advice is in direct opposition to good faith, to which he is bound, it is, is duty to reject it, even if it is to his cost. As the Bey's friend, therefore, and that it may not be said of him that he has broken faith with me. I beg to tell your Execliency that I shell not leave this palace until two offices are sent with me to proclaim, in the different villages in the vicinity of my works, that any one who is willing to work for me is herfectly at liberty to do so."

At this moment another Minister, Sahab Ettaba, the Keeper of the Saal, Mohammed Bey's brother-in-law Sappro chee, and, on bearing my resolution, of

law approaches, and, on bearing my resolution of fered to common are it to his flighness. In ten min-ntes he returned with an unmeaning explanation, granting my request in full.

granting asy request in full.

The report of my excavations having been stopped by the Bey himself appead like wildfire, and the effect of the proclassation revoking it, within a few hours after, can easily be conceived. I regretted that the good astured Mohaumed Bey—who will long be remembered by a grateful people for the numerous benefits he has conferred on them—had suffered himself to be placed in a false position. The malice of his comelor was amply punished by the result, and by the character if precured me (where it was of the utmost ingorrance) for extraordinary influence with the reigning prince.

Dr. Davis continued his explorations, with more or less decisive effect, not only on what he supposes to have been the site of ancient Carthage, but to a considerable distance in the vicinity. The objects which he obtained from the roins, are deposited within the precincts of the British Museum, and will doubtless tell their His verses are extremely silly, feeble, and egotistical,

curious spectator in a more own story to the forcible manner An has been done by the author in the preaent v come.

ITERARY.

-The " Home I flads and Poems," by our country man Whit er, me with warm appreciation in intelli-gent English circl Even the Athengum in speaking its tone of flippant spite for un-commendation. "Here is poetry of them exchang wonted high-flow commendation. worth waging for a poet worth listening to. Mr.
Whittier may no ascend any lofty hill of vision, but he is clear y a see Inccording to his range. His song is simple and some, sweet and strong. We take up his book as Lord Bacon liked to take up the bit of

fresh earth, wet with morning and fragrant with wine. It has the healthy caell of Yankeesoil with the wine of fancy poured over . We get a gush of the prairie breeze, weird whiteere from the dark and cerie belts of pine, wafts of the salt sea winds wandering inland. superb scents of the starred magnelins and box-tree blossoming white. We hear the low of cattle, the buzzing of bees, the losty song of the huskers, brown and ruddy, the drunken laughter of the jelly beb-e-link Here are green memorials of the New World's spring of promise, golden memorials of her abundance w the horn of Autumn is poured into the overflowing lap of man; we see the white-horns tossing over the farmyard wall; the cock crowing in the sun with his comb glowing a most vital red, the brown gable of the old barn, roses running up to the caves of the swallowhaunted homestead, the June sun 'tangling his wings of fire' in the net-work of green leaves, the aronis by the river behting up the swarming shad, the river full of surshine, with the bonny blue above and the blithe blink of sea in the distance, and many a eight and sound of vernal life and country cheer. No American poet has more of the home-made and home-brewed than Mr. Whittier. His poetry is not filtered from the German Helicon; it is a spring fresh from New World nature; and we gladly welcome its 'sprightly runnings. Our Yankee Bard is among poets what Mr. Bright is among the peace men. He has the soul of some old Norseman buttoned up under the Quaker's cost, and the great bursts of heart will often perit the hold of the buttons, while the speaker with all his native energy and a manly mouth is 'preaching brotherly love and driving it in.' With bim, too, the Norse coul is found fighting for Freedom, and he has done good service in making the heart of the North beat quicker for the day when black slavery shall be no more, and in bri about the present movement which the hopeful look upon as preparatory to the gathering up of the slave forces for a final fight."

-A new work by Patrick Allan Fraser, entitled An Unpopular View of our Times," discusses the subject of social reform, urging the importance of the ral element as the necessary substratum of all material prosperity. "He, in point of fact, believes in that theory which Lord Macaulay ascribed to the Covenanters with abundance of pungent ridicule, namely that it is a man's business to save his soul as much a to save his country; and he heartily disbelieves in the view ascribed, in turn, to Lord Macaulay by Mr. Emerson, namely, that 'good, means good to eat.' Thus, the first question we should ask ourselves with regard to any scientific or mechanical discovery, is not whether it will promote our comfort or our commerce, but whether it will injure our health or our morals. In many instances, Mr. Fraser thinks that the substitution of machinery for manual labor has proved detrimental to both, and it cannot, therefore, in his judgment, be conducive to the highest civilization. From a similar point of view, he argues that we shall never get rid of quarrels between workmen and employers while their ations continue to be adjusted by political economy. Introduce into these relations some moral element show the workman that his master values him as a man. and not merely as a machine, and he will gradually be brought into a frame of mind in which he will cease to take a purely class view of his positson. It is this neglect of the humanity and individuality of those beneath us which seems, in Mr. Frasar's eyes, to be the crying evil of the day. He is no friend to philanthropic institutions, or 'associated' benevolence of any kind, which he maintains has usurped the place of true Christian benevolènce. This latter virtue abows itself in kindiiness and sympathy between man and man, not in disbursements of money for the benefit of large masses of whom we know nothing. He pursues this view into every department of our social life, complaining generally that we all act too much upon the principle described by Juvenal-the propter vitam vivendi perdere causas: that we heap up riches by processes injurious to health, so that when we have got them we have no longer the power to enjoy them; that we cram our children with knowledge for the sake of worldly advancement, which ends only in making them dissatisfied with their lot: and that our public companies and other great trading associations, by their disregard of high morality and absolute devotion to money-making, are impairing the national character of England, and so ruining our greatness at its roots while striving to overload its branches."

"The Life and Letters of Captain John Brown' has recently been published in London, and received with considerable interest by a wider circle than usually expresses any sympathy in American affairs. The Spectator remarks of it : "This little book has many merits as a biography. It is plain, modest, and carefully put together, is written with a hearty and intelligent sympathy for the man of whom it speaks, and the cause for which he lived and died, and allows him to speak as much as possible in his own words, and tell his own story, without lumbering the narrative with a mass of irrelevant gosstp and so-called cotemporary history. Beside the chief figure, the book gives a slight but vivid and trethful aketch of a group of families, of a type which cannot perhaps now be paralleled in any other part of the word; of good descent, and gentle in blood and manners, poor in this world's goods and with no desire for wealth, and living a primative and patriarchal life; a simple, Godfearing society, tilling and subduing the earth quietly until they are brought face to face with the great question which is tearing their nation in pieces, and then taking their part in a spirit of the noblest heroism and self-sacrifice. The whole story carries us back sear 3,000 years, and we can almost funcy ourselves standing by the herdsman of Tekoa, and hearing his answer to King Amariah, 'I was no prophet, neither was I a prophet's son; but I was a herdsman, and a gatherer of sycamore fruit; and the Lord took me as I followed the flock, and said unto me, "Go, prophesy unto my people Israel." The book, too, is singu--timed. We are full of scorn and disgust at purposeless action of the Americans. It is well that should get this glimpse into the heart of New-England; and never was there a time when English men had more need to fix their eyes steadily on any example, come from what quarter it will, of faith which goes beneath wrangling and speculation, and holds ease, and goods, and name, and life as a trust to be used, kept, or east away at the call of Him who has bestowed them."

-A certain English gentleman, the Rev. John Graham by name, has had the misfortune of publishing a volume of poems which find little favor at the hands of the bloodthirsty London critics. He is treated by one of them in this wise: "The Rev. John Graham has done a very foolish thing in ever devoting an hour of his time in writing verses. He has done an infinitely more foolish thing in venturing to print them. He ought never to write without burning all he write as soon as it is written. He is as much below Mr. Martin Tupper as Mr. Martin Tupper is below ordinary poetasters. Yet with some difficulty we have discov ered a merit in the volume, for which the author shall have full credit. There is nothing that is refined about his piety: but, on the other hand, there is nothing ferocious. Men of his description often unite ferocity to conceit. This is not the case with Mr. John Graham.

but they are, on the whole, good tempered. In conclusion, we will present our readers with a stanze, which will prove that if unintelligibility be a sign of power of mind, the Rev. Mr. Graham may, after all,

To Caiaphas shall seekers go
T' impatre why Christ must die! Ah, No!
Is stricken Paul for healing calm.
Comp. Annia, briog Chris; shalm—
Aysunt, Gamalie!

"This remarkable stanza completely baffles all examination. Why Ananias is to come, or why Gamaliel is to go, and what Caiaphas has to do with it, it is quite impossible, even after any amount of reading of the context, to suggest. Why is not Gamaliel to come and Ananias to go, and is not 'avaunt' rather hard language to use to a respectable Pharisee? We close Poems, Sacred, Didactic, and Descriptive, in bewilderment and dismay."

-At the end of Sir Bulwer Lytton's "Strange Story Mr. Wilkie Collins will commence a new tale in All the Year Round, to be continued for many months. This will be pleasing news to the many readers of 'The Woman in White."

-Mr. Motley's "History of the United Netherlands published by Mr. Murcay, has now reached its fourth

-A third edition of Mr. Dickens's "Great Expectations" is now ready. -Mr. Du Chailiu's "Adventures in Equatoria

Africa" has now reached its tenth thousand.

## PERSONAL.

-Grant Thorburn, " in his 80th year," commun. cales to The Leader some interesting reminiscences of the house No. I Broadway. When Bowling Green rejoiced in a statue of King George III., this house was occupied by Sir Henry Clinton, his Majesty's Governor of New-York. In 1776 it was the headquarters of Gen. Putnam, and occupied by himself and family. About this time Aaron Burr was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Putnam, and resided in his house. which was the theater of one of those intrigues for which Burr in after life became so notorious. Lord Percy was in possession of Staten Island, and with him Major Moncrieff. The Major had a daughter beautiful beyond description, and although not thirteen years old, possessed of a brilliancy of mind and majesty of person rarely excelled. By the fortunes of war she became separated from her father. She wrote to Gen. Putnam for protection, who tendered her the hospitalities of his house, and the offer was accepted. Eudowed with sagacity and talent of a peculiar nature, it was suggested by some that she might be a British spy, and Burr was deputed to watch her movements. Once in the society of the infamous Burr, both forgot all minor duties and engaged in an intrigue, the very antipodes of warlike, Miss M. becoming the victim Burr. A flag of truce was at length sent by her father to demand her. At the suggestion of Burr, Washing ton refused to give her up, and Congress ordered her to be placed in charge of Gen. Millin, at Kingsbridge. After a short residence at this place, she was sent in a continental barge to Staten Island, under an escort of

six American officers. -The Ex-Queen of Naples has turned Amazon. The Turin correspondent of The London Times says that she shows about Rome in man's attire. With be lord's privileged nether garments she affects also manly awagger and bluster. She "emokes like a sailor and awears like a trooper," as if that looked pretty o anded graceful. She hectors her sister-in-law, ha nitched battles with the Princes and Princesses of the ouse of Bourbon. The members of the exiled family have constant bickerings among themselves; they peo at each other like chickens tied to the same string and dangling from the hand of the housewife, who is carrying them to market-those true emblems, as the poet said, of partners in misfortune. High words and angry acreams are heard from the Quirinal's windows. Plates are shied at royal heads, and fly into the streets, to the great scandal of Swiss guards at the Palace gates. The Queen, though robbed of her sceptre, disdains to handle the distaff: she carries her dread revolver at her side; she delights in the exhibition of her skill; she aimed at a cat the other day, in the Quirinal garden-a fine Syrian cat, gray, long-tailed, and bairy-who was asking in the morning sun (the Queen is up at 5 o'clock), on the wall hanging over the grottoed fountains and waterworks, which are one of the seven wonders of the City of the Seven Hills. Purring, and stretching, and gamboling, did the unwarry tabby luxuriate in the sense of blessed existence, when the Queen took aim and fired, and the poor thing leaped up in the air, hit through her head, and dropped down like lead into a basin of water beneath.

-The old homestead of Michael Angelo, in the Via Ghibellina, was bequeathed, about three years ago, to the City of Florence. The collection of papers is now ready for the press. The number of Michael Angelo's letters is about three hundred. But infinitely richer is the mass of letters addressed to him, among which one recognizes the names of the most celebrated artists of the day, as well as of other famous persons. Among the first we catch those of Sebastian del Piombo (38 letters), of Andrea and Jacopo Sansovino, and of Vibari, together with the Portuguese ministure minter. Francesco d'Olanda, whose interesting memorials touching art and the life of artists in Rome, in the time of Paul III., have been published by Raczynski in his work, Les Aris en Portugal. There are letters, also, from Francis I., and Cosimo de Medici, from Soderini, Varchi, and Vittoria Colonna. These papers are said to throw much light upon many of Michael Angelo's greater plans, which either are not executed at all, or bungled in the execution, as the Façade of San Lorenzo," the series of statues for the colomini Chapel in Sienna, and the "Tomb of Julius II." The number of them is given as " one thousand and several hundred." These hitherto printed do not amount to more than two hundred.

-The Emperor Napoleon has just purchased out of his privy purse the celebrated Farnese Gardens, Rome. The ground is not less than 18 acres in extent. It in cludes the famous rains of the Palace of the Casars two entire stories of which have been covered with rubbish since the time of the invasion of the barbarians, and must contain statues, paintings, and inscriptions of the highest interest. It is from this soil, which has been scarcely touched up to the present time, that everal masterpieces of antique art have been procured. It was also on this domain that were recently found the original walls of the ancient inclosure of Rome. that which surrounded the Palatine when it alone sup ported the original city at the very time of its founder M. Pietro Rosa, author of the large archaeological and egraphical map of Latium, has been appointed Conervator of the Palace of the Caesars, and is at the same time to be director of the excavations which will oramence in November next.

-At the banquet recently given to Lord Palmerston. honor of his installation as Warden of the Cinque Ports, he said, alluding to the necessity of strict military organizations and discipline, "Why, our cousing in America, as individual men, are as brave as any that tread the earth. They are of the same stock as ourives, they are descended from the same parents, are nimated by the same spirit, and prepared to encounter equal dangers. But when thousands of men as personally courageous as any race in existence get together, each man wanting that confidence in his comrades which discipline and training can alone supply, they exhibited to the world that unfortunate rapidity of movement which took place at Bull Run."

-The City of Philadelphia has presented a superb sword to Gen. Robert Anderson. The handle is set with four beautiful amethysts, surrounded with diamonds, and the scabbard is of solid silver, plated with gold. The sword for Gen. McClellan, authorized by the Councils, will be ready soon. It will be a straight sword, set with diamonds and pearls. On the handle will be the figure of an American eagle attacking a pout, which is the representative of Secession. The two swords will cost about \$1,100. Miss Robert An-

derson has recently been presented with a gold breastpin, oval in form, the exterior circle representing oak nd ivy twined. The center-piece is the eagle of America, surrounded by thirty-four stars on a dark ground. The beak of the eagle sustains a portion of the flag of Sumter.

-The Boston Transcript relates that among the throng of applicants for the Government loan at the Treasurer's Office was Wesley Bishop, a negro, who has been for some years employed in a glass establishment on Merchants' Row. "Clad in his working day garagets, his good-humored countenance beaming with an bonest purpose, he placed upon the counter his little bag of gold-a portion of his hard-earned accumulations-with an evident feeling of satisfaction that he could contribute something to sustain a Government which, although it had at times seemed to have forgotten that his race had rights to be protected, he yet felt it to be his sacred duty to sustain."

-A lady in Fairfield, Conn., baving written a letter to Southern friends tainted with Secession evmpathy, which was intercepted, her husband was waited upon by the Prudential Committee of Bridgeport, and he denying all knowledge of its contents, the lady her-self wrote a humble apology, confessing that the disloyal sentiments were not real, and adding, "I now sincerely approve of this war, and believe that the only manner in which this glorious and blessed Union can be sustained and preserved, is for the Government to put down this wicked rebellion at the point of the sword.

-Our amiable young friend, the Prince of Wales, is under hard drill at the Currugh. In no one single respect is an iota of distinction as to drill or campduties nade between him and any other captain of a company. Wet or dry, hot or cold, he has to tramp along chenever he is ordered out, and take his share of the fatigue and roughing which a long day's drill so impartially accords to all in every regiment, whother guards or line, officers or men.

-Grenadines, organdies, gazes de soie, and Cham bery gauses are to be allowed to triomph till the end of September. In the way of novelty a charming new petticoat, called "the milk maid," is mentioned by high authorities. A sweet walking-dress is a robe of or gandi, having twelve narrow tucks arranged above, a rather wide hera at the bottom of the skirt. The dress is high-necked, the corsage descending to a point, and trimmed with graduating frill braces. -A political marriage, calculated to "catabilish"

another member of the Imperial family, is said to be on the topis. The lady is the Princess Anna Murat, who it is said, is to be transplanted into the royal Swedish parterrs. Prince Oscar has been wrongly pointed out by rumor as the bridegroom. This prince is married and has two children. His younger brother, Prince Nicolas, is still a bachelor. -The New-Haven Register relates that two widows twin sisters, aged 88 years cach, were present last

week in the camp of the 6th and 7th Connecticut Volunteers, in good health and spirits. Born before the Revolutionary war, they have lived to see the first attempt to destroy the nation established in their -A Philadelphia paper having announced that Dr. W. Palmer was a surgeon in the Secession army, a Baltimore paper corrects by stating that he is now one

of the editors of The Exchange, perhaps the most vir-ulent Rebel sheet. It is difficult to decide whether most to envy the Southern army or The Bultimorn Exchange. -Mr. W. D. Howells, the post, recently appointed Consul to Rome, has been transferred, at his own request, to Vende, and the Consulship to Rome been

given to Mr. Stillman, the artist, than which a more suitable appointment could hardly have been made. -Gen. McClellan having asked one of the soldiers at Washington if he remembered the Sabbath day, the lad replied that he remembered one at Bull Run very vell, and thought he should never forget it. The Gen-

eral went home and wrote his "Special Order." -A Paris letter in the Independance, of Brussels, save: It is affirmed that the Princess Clotilde is in an nteresting position, and that, on that account, her Imerial Highness will probably return to France before he Prince, in the event of the latter prolonging his excursions in America.

-Rossini has just been decorated with the Order of Merit, the highest distinction in the Italian Kingdom. Count Nigra, the Italian Embassador, visited the grand maestro and presented to him the insignia of the Order, in the name of King Victor Emanuel.

-Punch suggests that Prince Napoleon, who has before displayed skillful dexterity in getting out of danger, must have found himself in a congenial sphere at the battle of Manassas. The accomplished " Lounger" says of the last the

best and purest school, and by far the finest artist that has been seen upon these boards since Rachel. -Married, Lady Julia Villiers, daughter of th ountess of Jersey, and Sir George Wombwell. The ight Hon, Frederick Peel, M. P., and Mrs. Peel, re-

atrical sensation: "Mr. Clarke is a comedian of the

seived the family circle at a dejeuner -An idea of the patronage bestowed on the low co ert halls on Broadway may be gathered from the fact

that one of the female dancers testifies to receiving -A "distinguished and authoritative" man recently inquired of Gen. McClellan if there was to be a battle

on. "Sir," said he, " that is a question that it is not -Mr. John Clark, editor of The Boston Couries

has received his commission as Commissary of Subsistence, with orders to report at the office of the Adjutant-General at Washington.

-During her late visit to Ireland, Her Majesty Queen' Victoria is said to have extensively patronized Irish poplin and lace.

-The Baron de Vidil is dismally incarcerated, and will undergo the term of twelve months, with hard

-Mr. Robert Cocks, the large English music publisher, has built and endowed ten almshouses at Old Buckingham, Norfolk.

-Lady Georgiana Fane, who left this country last week, has no intention of writing a book about us -The Marchioness of Breadalbane is dead.

-In the " Life of John Angell James," just jubshed in England, there is an amusing glimpse affordd of a pious match. Our here found himself at wenty with a church and a small pittance, but with ant a home. In this emergency, Providence, he pious tella us. " chose better sen for myself:" and he considers that he was directed from above to choose a plain woman, older than himself, but with position, money, and the home

"I had been one day most carocally praying for Divine discipling in this important step, and during prayer Frenchs Smitt occurred with such force to my mind, that I boostdered it an including of Providence that my attention should be directed to

he wanted:

Without such interposition he implies that he might ave overlooked her high qualities in favor of more open attractions; for, he tells us, " this dear eminent eman had few personal charms;" "she had little sprightliness or vivacity;" "her demeanor was grave, t by no means gloomy." Such early prudence of choice gave great satisfaction to his congregation, and to all parties except the lady's friends, and the marriage proved a very happy one during the ten years it lasted He may well exhort young ministers by his example against "hasty, ill-formed matches." Three years after the death of this lady we have the account of his second marriage, and his first experience served so prudent a an as a precedent in his next choice, for here again he does not appear to have chosen by mere dictate of feel-

"By Ood's good Providence I was directed to one in every way worthy to be the successor of my first wife, and this is saying mosel. The widow of Mr. Benjamin Nosle, of St. Pan's Churchyard, and been sought by many, but she was recovered for

me. His widow was left without family, and in the possession of property (subject to some charitable bequests, which she liberally carried out to the amount of £20,660.
Possessed of a maculite understanding great public spirit, equal liberality, and eminently product, she was well fitted for the station into which Providence now brought her. She had her failings: but they were very light and small compared with her tuney end eminent yirtues."

-The following is the text of one of a series of

"The following is the text of one of a series of "penny letter tracts," discovered in England. It is entitled, "What I Was, and What I Am:

"Dear resder, I once resided with 5 Tim, iii. 4, and walked in Epb. ii. 2, and my continual conversation at that time is still recorded in Eph. ii. 3.

"Theard one day that an inheritance had been purchased for me, and a description of it resched me; you will find it at I Peter. "Dear who make the content of the co

me, and a description of it reached me; you will find it at 1 Peter 1. 4.

"One who resides in Heb iv. 14, bad purchased it, and pairs an extraordinary price for it; but, to say the truth. I did not believe this report, and I was entirely unacquainted with the MAN, and long experience had convinced me that strangers NATRE gave favors through love alone, and friends seldom gave any favors that cost much.

"However, I called at 2 Tim. iii. 16, as my own prospects at Eph. ii. 12 were as bad as they could be.

"I found the house I lought for at 2 Cor. v. 1. and the invitatations to it, which you will see put up at Isa iv. 1. 2, and by John at vil. 3:, are wonderfully inviting to the poor and needy.

"The house has only one door, and it was some time before I saw the door at John z. 0.

"My permanent address well now be 2 Cor. v. 1, but if you call any day at lieb, iv. 16 you will meet me and many others; are are daily an the hobit of meeting there.

"If you call, attend to what the servant says at Luke xiv. 23, and you may DRIEND upon what that servant says."

SCIENCE, INDUSTRY, AND INVENTION

-Mr. Lassio Chandor, of this city, has been aston ishing the Secisté d'Encouragement in Paris, at a session at which the great chemist, M. Dumas, presided, by an exhibition of the air-gas which was shown to an admiring public two or three years ago from several stores along Broadway. The principal objection which we found to that air-gas at the time was, that its proprietors declined to put up an apparatus anywhere, out were anxious only to sell patent rights. The process consists in hydro-carbonizing atmospheric air by assing it over a mixture of equal quantities of oil of naphtha and spirits of turpentine purified by sulphurie acid, and distilled in a current of hydrogen gas, which considerably reduces the boiling-point of the mixture The apparatus which Mr. Chandor exhibited consisted of a closed box two feet in length, width and depth, partially filled with the liquid. Into this liquid air is forced by a bellows in the box, constructed on the principle of the water-meter, and moved by a weight. The ir, being hydre-carbonized by contact with the liquid, is carried off by a tube to the burnerse The light is powerful and of a dazzling whiteness, in striking contrust with the yellow light of ordinary coal-gas. The apparatus, although occupying only a cube of two feet, was said to be large enough to produce ten thousand feet of gas without a new supply of liquid. It seems to realize perfectly the great need of a gas which can e produced in small quantities without trouble. The gas is composed of air impregnated with five to ten per cent of vaporized hydro-carbon. The cost is stated to be about five dollars per thousand feet of the go. Two days afterwards a similar apparatus was a sched to ne of M. Lenoir's gna-engines of two horse-power, when it became evident that it was quite equal to mor ing an engine of ten horse-power. M. Marinoni, in whose machine-shop this experiment was made, conaiders that the problem of gas-locomotives is solved. It is now being applied to a little steamboat which will navigate the Seine. -M. Liandier, one of the watchmen of the Musée

du Louvre, has a hobby; it is scintillation. As M. Coulvier-Gravier predicts the weather by falling stars, M. Liandier predicts it by scintillation. He was first led to suspect the nature of scintillation by seeing it in brooks. Where the water runs rapidly, everybody knows that the white pebbles in the bed of a brook scintillate remarkably when the sun is shining upon them. This taught M. Liaudier that scintillation is the effect produced upon rays of light by waves in the transparent medium through which the rays pass when these waves are broken and are induced by a current. He applied this to the scintillations of the stars, and therefrom deduced the theory that they were caused by the wind or currents of air; and as the stars scinlated when there was no wind observable, he believed that the wind was in the upper strata of the air. bis was confirmed by a popular eaw among the weaer-wise, that when the stars scintillate brilliantly there will be a high wind the next day or the day after and he supposed that this was only the extension of the wind in the upper strata of the air to the lower strata. In 1856 he constructed a scintillometer, which is nothng more than a telescope out of focus, through which he observes the dilated image of a star. Now, he says that the seintillation indicates to him precisely the diection of the currents of air in the upper regions, and hat that direction and force are communicated to the air on the surface of the earth in about twenty-four hours, more or less. If this is really the case-and it is supported by theory as well as by the declarations of some of the first French savans that it is a fact-it will go far towards solving the problem of the prediction of

-In Europe, where the needle-telegraph is used exensively, it is found that the very close watching which is required to read from it has an injurious effect upon the eyes of the operators. The needle-telegraph used principally in England; in France, the Morse elegraph threatens to be displaced by the printing telegraph of Mr. Hughes and the Abbé Casselli, of Flornce. Casselli's telegraph reproduces everything, autographic handwriting, line-drawings, portraits, and scenery. A man's handwriting is reproduced at the rate of eight to ten words per minute, and Morse's alphabet at the rate of sixty wordsper minute. This antographic method must be of great use in sending by legraph orders for money and other communications in which there is danger of forgery.

-M. Cassola, who has just returned from an excurion in the equatorial regions, has brought a specimen of a sort of mummy, or a peculiar preparation, of which a description may be of value to our amateur scalping riends in the South. These Indians scalp, but they have a refinement on scalping. It consists in reducing the head to about the twentieth of its original size by taking out the bones, beating the remainder to a jelly and then drying it. Mummified in this way, the bead of the enemy is carried about as a decoration by the warrior. That which was presented to the Academy of Sciences has a magnificent head of hair, very silky too silky to be that of an Indian, and the distinctive features of the countenance are preserved.

-M. Montigny has demonstrated that the wind always has an influence on the barometer, and as the wind rises the barometer falls in all cases. This will affect barometric determinations of elevation where the barometers compared are at such a distance as to sublect them to different velocities of wind, and will ex olafu the reason why so many barometric determinaone of hight have been found to be so far from the acal truth. To make a trustworthy determination of night by the barometer, it is necessary that there be no wind at either of the points compared on the surface of the earth or in the upper air.

-A machine has been invented in France for felting roolen yarn instead of spinning it. The Minister o Agriculture has reported in favor of it. Hitherto woolyarn bas been produced by a drawing out and twisting, which operation is necessary to give the yarn the strength required for weaving. This leaves the ends of the fibers of the wool sticking out, while in the felting operation they do not, and consequently a cloth made of the felted varn is much softer than one made of spun yarn. The process of felting by this machine is cheaper than spinning.

-The German astronomers were to have a congress at Dresden on the 20th and 21st of August to deliberate n various questions relative to practical astronomy. Their first meeting was at Berlin, in September last when they concerted the distribution of the observations and calculations on the small planets, and a uniform system of constants for the reduction of fixed stars. This year they will distribute the observations on the fixed stars, nebulæ and variable stars, and attempt to fix upon some arrangement by which planets and comets may hereafter be followed, and have their elements calculated in a systematic way.

-M. Milne-Edwards the younger has made observa-

tions in animal physiology which lead him to the com clusion that when animals are not supplied with a sufficiency of calcarcous salts the waste of bony tissue is not confined to the lime merely of the bones, but extends to the entire tissue. Experiments which have been made on hens showed that if the are not applied with lime for the shells of their eggs, it may be replaced by tron, magnesia or baryta, but M. Edwards has found that this possibility of substitution does not extend to the bony tiasue.

-M. Athanase Dapré has invented methods of saw-ing which are of considerable value in practice. By neans of cylindrical saws he cuts a cape or an umbrelia handle so that it can be polished with sand-paper, or cuts out the sides of a small barrel or a circular wooden measure. He is able to cut a log of wood into a single thin board of great width by slicing it longitudinally, gradually approaching the heart from the bark to the center. This will be of value in farnishing broad panels, otherwise difficult to obtain.

-The magnificent fountains in the Place de la Concorde in Paris were of iron, and the water which plays over them contains lime, which soon conted them with a deposit of sulphate of lime. This obscured all the rich details of their ornamentation. These fountains have been taken down, and a layer of coppor has been placed upon them by the electrotype process. This being bronzed gives the iron fountains all the beauty of bronze at a tithe of the cost. About sixty tuns of saiphate of copper have been used in the process.

-Lightning plays strange pranks sometimes. During a thunder-storm hist summer it struck a school-hous in the little French village of Bouin. The pupils wers on their knees at prayer, when suddenly they saw a ball of fire bounding among them. One of the cultdreu who was beneath a suspended lamp was killed. The ball of fire disappeared through a window, making a round hole through a pane of glass, which was not otherwise injured, though all the other glass in the vindow was broken.

-In 1832 a nursery, under the name of Jardin d Es sai et d'Acclimatation, was established in Algeria by the French Government. It then consisted of 12 acres, but has since been increased to 130. M. Hardy, the director, has succeeded in introducing a very large number of exotic trees, shrubs, plants and grains, which he has distributed through the colony to the value of \$300,000. Among them are Campeachy wood, the sa car-cane, the banana and sorgho.

-M. Johard has published a theory that the diminution of phosphorus causes a diminution in the bight of men. He says that if every man had absorbed as much hosphorus as he has burned, he would be an inch taller. In the same journal he states that it is very strange that people will go on oiling the pistons of steam-engines, although he showed thirty years ago that the oil from the animalcules in the water was sufficient for that purpose.

-M. Pasteur, whose controversy with M. Pouchet in regard to spontaneous generation has now become famens, has recently discovered that in fermentation there appears an animalcule which has the singular correcteristic of existing without the intervention of at-Sospheric air; he has found them in the butyric fermentation, and he believes them to be produced also in the alcoholic fermentation.

-The experiments which are now making with elecric light indicate the possibility that in all establishments where steem-power can be obtained it will supplant gas. Two horse-power moving a series of magets will induce sufficient electricity to produce, by the consumption of a very small quantity of charcoal, light equal to that given by burning a gallon of good oil per

-M. Glatard has invented a harness which can be ietached from the horse by merely pulling a rein apacially devoted to that purpose. A brake at the same time stops the carriage. This permits the driver, is ase his horse becomes unmanageable, to let him go entirely freed from the harness, and so that he will not be likely to injure himself.

-M. Guyon, a retired sanitary inspector of the French Army, who has since 1834 made the subject of cisons a specialty, has found that the poison of vipers oculated into vipers has never killed them; that the bite of a viper by itself or by another viper is but an ordinary wound, and not envenomed; and that it is the same with poisonous serpents.

-M. Pierre Beron claims, and supports his claims by sublished works, that he discovered prior to M. Le Verrier the existence of the three rings of asteroids in he solar system, one between the Sun and Mercury, the second near the Earth, and the third between Mars and Juniter.

-M. Monnier, an old hostler, has invented a new safety-apparatus for saddle-horses, by means of which, on pulling the reins, great pressure is exercised on the see and also on the crupper of the horse; in fact, the effect of it is to squeeze him together. It is said to be very efficacious.

-M. Leroux has invented a feed-bag for horses, which is ventilated in front so as to allow the dust of the grain to escape, and the horse to breathe freely. The bag is hung by an elastic band, so that it rises as the weight of grain diminishes, and constantly presents the feed to the lips of the horse.

-MM. Steverlynck and Traxler have invented an odometer which shows the distance traveled, the rate of speed, and the inclination of the route, whether as-cending or descending. This must be very valuable to stable-keepers, as it shows precisely the amount of labor performed by the horses which they let.

-The phenomenon known as stratification of electric light, it is found, is due to the medium through which it masses lying in layers of greater or less conducting power. Those layers which have least conducting power are most luminous.

-The debuscope is a modification of the kalsidescope. It consists of two mirrors placed at an angle of 450 which are placed on an irregular figure on their edges. They add to any irregular figure such lines as are necessary to make up a regular figure.

-The photographic power of the light of the great comet of July last was exceedingly slight. An exposure of fifteen minutes did not produce a trace of an apression on the sensitive plate, while Donati's comet made a very fine picture in seven seconds.

-Paris is lighted by more than 31,000 lamps. All but about 500 are gas lamps; the remainder are fed with oil. More than three times the light is now produced by the street-lamps which was produced in 1860.

-The names adopted for the four planets most recentv discovered is as follows; 67th, Asin; 68th, Leto; 69th, Hesperia; 70th, Panopea.

-Sick silkworms have been treated by electricity with grant success. It restores them promptly to health, and produces very large and fine coccons.

## WAR MATTERS.

-In connection with Gen. McClellan's order in relaion to the observance of the Sabbath, it might not be minteresting to state that the articles of war carnestly ecommend to all officers and soldiers diligently to at tend divine service, and all officers who shall behave indecently or irreverently at any place of divine worship shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a general court-martial, there to be publicly and severally reprimanded by the president; if non-commissionad officers or soldiers, they shall be fined, for the first offense one-sixth of a dollar, and for subsequent offen. ses the same amount, and in addition be confined tweaty-four hours. The money arising from these fines is to be applied by the captain to the use of the sick soldiers of the company.

-The whiting for accontrements and for military shoes is made as follows: Pipe-clay 31 pounds, Spanish whiting 8 ounces, white lead 4 ounces, glue 1; ounces, starch 6 ounces, coap 5 ounces; put the pipe-clay and Spanish whiting in about 5 gallons of water, wash them, and leave them to souk for six hours; then thr out the water and put in 54 gallons of pure water, and